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VOL XV. NO. 32.

FREE SPEECH VICTORY!

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. SOCIALISTS WIN IN FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION.

County Judge Decides that Sunday Meetings Held in City Park and Suppressed by Mayor Are Lawful Assemblies—Last Act in Drama Just Enacted.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 26.—The revolutionists of Grand Junction have had a fight for free speech that may be of interest to the readers of *The People*.

It was on Sunday, July 2, that the Socialist party had advertised a meeting to be held in one of our city parks. The mayor of the city served notice in advance that he would arrest any person that attempted to speak there. As this was a blow at free speech the S. L. P. comrades offered to help the S. P.'s make the fight if they would hold their meeting.

The meeting was held and J. W. Sawyer was arrested and then discharged without any trial. This left the matter stand where it did in the first place, with our plutocratic mayor in full charge and lord of all, as it were, of the situation; so in order to test the matter a joint meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon, July 9. At this meeting three members of the S. P. and four members of the S. L. P. were arrested. They were J. S. Sawyer, George A. Smith and W. W. Goodman, S. P.; and Miss May T. Sanders, J. C. Kucera, J. U. Billings and S. B. Hutchinson, S. L. P.

The trial was set for Monday morning, July 10, before Judge J. F. Byers. We demanded a jury and six citizens were selected as jurors. As we had nothing to prove we decided not to put a witness on the stand.

It might be well before proceeding with the trial to say that I. N. Bunting, the mayor, is a Democrat, while the city attorney, Mr. E. Cole, is a Republican. But they stood as one man when it came to fighting free speech.

Mr. Cole, when running for city attorney, asked the S. L. P. members to support him on the ground that the S. L. P. had no candidate for that office in the field and when he found that he could not get our support he got hot and this trial gave him a chance to show what kind of a tyrant he is. I must say that he was as unreasonable, unfair, and unjust in his every act relative to the trial as any man could be. Of course, he wanted to get even with the Socialists that would not support him and at the same time support his masters the capitalist class. To make a long story short we were convicted in the Justice Court and at once took an appeal to the County Court.

The trial in the County Court was set for July 20, before Judge Walter S. Sullivan, the County Judge, and his decision will go down in history as a grand stroke for free speech.

The judge, without taking any time to go and write out his decision, sat in his chair and gave his decision which is as follows, taken from the "Daily News" of July 20:

The ordinance under which this prosecution is brought is Section Three of Article Twelve of Ordinance Eighty-three, which reads as follows: "No persons shall collect in bodies and crowds for unlawful purposes, nor for any purpose to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers."

Now, I don't see how it can be contended under the evidence here that these people assembled for an unlawful purpose. After hearing the evidence we supposed the contention would be that while the assembly was not for an unlawful purpose, still it was made under such circumstances as constituted it a violation of the ordinance.

To say that the gathering was unlawful because the officers gave notice that if these people gathered there they would be arrested and that thereby a disturbance was created is rather begging the question. It is not unlawful for people to assemble, to hear one of their number, make a political speech. That appears to have been the purpose here, or it should be said that the purpose was rather to make an educational address or effort of some kind—an address more educational than political.

Under this ordinance it is possible for people lawfully to assemble under such circumstances as would constitute a violation of the ordinance. If we leave out that question of unlawful purpose the ordinance would read this way: "No persons shall collect in bodies and

crowds for any purpose to the annoyance or for any (lawful) purposes to the annoyance of citizens."

The only circumstances which it has been suggested here would make this assemblage a violation of the ordinance would be, first, the sentiments expressed. But the city attorney and the city authorities have disclaimed any intention to base this prosecution on the ground that the gathering was a Socialist meeting, or that the offenders were Socialists or advocated such changes in our form of government and industrial system as Socialists insist upon. Such a position would not be tenable and need not be noticed.

Next, the fact that the meeting occurred on Sunday could not be regarded as a circumstance which would make this assemblage unlawful or tend to show that it was made under such conditions as constitute a violation of the ordinance. It does not appear from anything in the ordinances pointed out to us that public speaking is prohibited on Sunday. If the meeting was unlawful on Sunday it would be unlawful on Monday or any other day as the ordinances now stand.

Lastly, the fact that they met in the public park is not a circumstance against the defendants, because likewise there is no ordinance prohibiting the making of a political speech in a public park or in the public streets or highways.

This ordinance was intended to cover the case of the coming together of people for unlawful purposes or for lawful purposes under such circumstances or conditions as would constitute a disturbance or annoyance. The word annoyance has the same derivation as nuisance, and it might be contended that acts must be shown which would constitute a nuisance to citizens and travelers. Now, these attendant circumstances are not such as would annoy people or at least are not such as they would have any right to be annoyed at under the law. It may be that some citizen would rather have heard a Democratic or Republican speech, or would rather hear such an address on a week day, or in a hall, or would have preferred absolute silence, but none of these circumstances nor all of them make the meeting unlawful.

Let us attempt to give an illustration of such conditions as would have made this gathering objectionable. Suppose some prior meeting for the purpose of hearing an address was in progress, and that while such meeting was going on these defendants should insist upon holding their meeting, such a condition would make it necessary for the officers to interfere. Two meetings in conjunction where the voice of one speaker would interfere with that of another would require regulation. It may be that if the orator upon the occasion here complained of had a voice that carried his message too far the citizens would have a right to complain.

That permission to hold a meeting was refused by the mayor is not material. He could neither give nor withhold permission. We don't understand that the mayor has any proprietary or supervisory interest in, or authority over, the property of the city other than that which he would have when the council is in session, unless such is given by express ordinance or statute. In and of itself the adjournment of the city council does not enlarge his authority, nor its convening lessen it.

The city authorities are agencies of the state for the administration of local government. Their authority is not presumed but must be expressly given.

The council may regulate public speaking in parks and streets by ordinance, but when they do, such ordinance should be fair, impartial, reasonable, and should not interfere with the fundamental rights of citizens. It is also true that such ordinance should be enforced impartially.

The Massachusetts courts seem to have gone farther in upholding ordinances prohibiting public speaking in parks than other courts. Some states have denied the right of councils to authorize the mayor to give permission to hold public meetings. It is held to be an unlawful delegation of authority because it might be exercised with partiality, or in a way to show favoritism, or be otherwise abused.

In this case the city authorities have shown that there was a lawful assemblage but have not shown that it was to the annoyance of citizens as the law stands. The case has wholly failed as to this latter element. Whatever disturbance there was was occasioned by the interference of the officers with the legal rights of those who attempted to hold the meeting.

If tried before a jury the case would

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

TWO MORE CENTRAL COUNCILS AND MANY LOCALS CHAR- TERED.

General Officers in St. Louis Carrying On A Vigorous Campaign—Cleveland Machinists Join Despite Malicious Misrepresentation—More Montana Locals Falling Into Line.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The absence of the General Officers from the city makes a complete report impossible. From what can be learned charters were granted to the following locals by the Industrial Workers of the World: Central Council, Flat River, Missouri; Silk Ribbon Weavers, Paterson, New Jersey; United Leather Workers, New York, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Telluride, Colorado; Metal and Machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; Central Council, St. Louis, Ill.

The Central Council at Flat River consists of Western Federation of Miners, I. W. W. clerks and other unions affiliated with the I. W. W. It takes in every I. W. W. local in Flat River and vicinity. From reports received at the general office it has struck terror to the business element already. The outlook is very good for organization in that part of the country.

The Silk Workers and Leather Workers have already been reported in *The People*. The local of machinists and metal workers at Cleveland is a direct result of the Stogiemakers' strike. The Cleveland "Citizen" fought the Stogiemakers and gave out fake impressions of the I. W. W. But when the truth became known to the workers the new local was the result.

The Central Council at St. Louis takes in organizations in St. Louis, East St. Louis and other towns in the vicinity. General Secretary Trautmann is in St. Louis at present and is holding excellent meetings in conjunction with General President Sherman. The A. F. of L. rank and file are rapidly falling in line. The leaders of the A. F. of L. are desperate and doing all in their power to hold their own organization together. They are applying their usual tactics of rowdyism and the like. At one meeting the I. W. W. speakers were pouring hot shot into the A. F. of L. when a gang of ruffians attempted to break up the meeting. The gang was lead by the Socialist party man Hildebrand, a henchman of G. A. Hoehn. This same man (?) Hoehn is editor of the St. Louis Labor and a self-styled Socialist. He never lets a chance go by to attack the I. W. W. in his yellow rag. However, he was routed this time because it was possible to show him and his lackeys up in their true light. Evidently the A. F. of L. is at its wits end in St. Louis when it is forced to adopt the tactics of this freak, Hoehn.

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STOGIEMAKERS WIN!

INCREASE AVERAGING 10 PER CENT. GAINED IN WAGES.

Other Points Arranged to Employees' Satisfaction—First Preliminary Victory of I. W. W. Due to Its Principles, Officers and Locals, Increases Prestige of Organization.

Cleveland, Oct. 29.—The Stogiemakers' strike, after five weeks' duration, is over. The first preliminary victory for the Industrial Workers of the World has been scored, while on our march to the final victory, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We gained an increase averaging ten per cent. in wages. In one shop the increase will come up to twenty per cent. All other points were arraigned to our satisfaction.

We wish to state that while the Stogiemakers fought nobly in this struggle there never was a more harmonious and better conducted strike brought to our knowledge; that all the credit is due to the Industrial Workers of the World and its principles. They, more than anything else, inspired our men. The prompt action of the general officers of the I. W. W. when they realized that our cause was right, is also to be commended.

As it is a physical impossibility to answer all communications and send receipts for monies received, the following list of receipts, published in the *Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung*, will be re-published at present. Later there will appear the receipts since received, together with the expenses incurred. We hope this will prove satisfactory, for the present:

L. Ballhaus, N. Y. \$1; L. Finn, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1; L. Lomask, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1; Local Union No. 9, L. W. W. Terre Haute, Ind. \$2; Lattef Union No. 88, St. Louis, \$5; Forest City Industrial Union No. 139, Cleveland, O. \$5; G. Reiner, Mystic, Conn. \$5; Ladies Tailor Union No. 166, New York, \$1.25; Butcher Union No. 164, St. Louis, \$5; Baker Confectionary Union No. 31, Louisville, Ky. \$5; Industrial Union No. 67, Jersey City, N. J. \$5; 16th A. D. S. I. P. N. Y. \$2.00; The Brotherhood Building No. 40 N. Y. \$5; Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1; Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. \$1; Store and Office Workers' Union No. 58, N. Y. \$5; Abe Broady, Cleveland, O. \$2.25; Local Union No. 130; Hotel & Restaurant Workers, N. Y. \$4.10; Buffalo Mixed Union, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y. \$2.25; Machinist Union, Jersey City, N. J. \$3.55; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 90, St. Louis, \$2; United Silk Ribbon Weavers Union No. 176, N. Y. \$10; L. Finn, collection, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$6.00; Fred Vize, Reading, Pa. \$5c; Industrial Union No. 125, Denver, Col. \$10; Building Trades Union No. 95, N. Y. \$28.25; Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173, San Francisco, Cal. \$5; Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, Butte, Mont. \$10; Industrial Union No. 9, Terre Haute, Ind. \$4; Local Union No. 152, Paterson, N. J. \$7.15; Local Union No. 55, Fall River, Mass. \$4; Industrial Union Local, Cincinnati, O. \$4.35; Industrial Union Local, New Bedford, Mass. \$5; Emil Janson, Chicago, Ill. \$1; Mrs. Emil Janson, Chicago, 25c; J. Janson, Chicago, 25c; Axel Blom, Chicago, 25c; H. Widling, Chicago, 25c; T. Almen, Chicago, 25c; G. Lindberg, Chicago, 50c; G. Gunderson, Chicago, 25c; Karl Mobraaten, Chicago, 25c; E. Stone, Chicago, 25c; August Stjerve, Chicago, 25c; J. Bergman, Chicago, 25c; J. B. Cleveland, 50c; Branch 2, S. L. P., Jersey City, N. J. \$2; Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, Chicago, \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Hartford, Conn. \$10; Abe Broady, Cleveland, \$1.50; Will Frank, Cleveland, \$1; Lumbermen's Union No. 140, Missoula, Mont. \$5; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 84, St. Louis, \$4.05; Alex Muhrberg, San Pedro, Calif. \$2.50; W. Yohnke, San Pedro, Calif. \$2.50; E. Nichols, San Pedro, Calif. \$1; Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn. \$1.50; Local Union No. 135, Phoenix, R. B. \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178, Seattle, Wash. \$11; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178, Seattle, Wash. \$1; Two members of Local No. 130, I. W. W. N. Y. \$1; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Detroit, Mich. \$2.50; Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. \$3.50; Machinist and Metal Union No. 29, Newark, N. J. \$3.71; Executive Ass. of Engineers No. 308, N. Y. \$10; Industrial Local Union No. 125, Denver, Colo. \$1; Riverside Local Union No. 91, Yonkers, N.

Frank Erben
William F. Kruse
Herman Stieg
COUNCILMAN AT-LARGE
J. Henry Foerster
Rudolph Boehm
Carl Frank

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
John Fuerst
CONSTABLE
Henry L. Nuhn

THE ISSUE

Fellow Workers:—What are the issues of this campaign? The real issue is not Boss Cox, nor any other capitalist issue, be it Democratic or Republican. Whether it be municipal, county, state or national election, the issue from your standpoint is the same. A Boss Cox reeking with political corruption may obscure the real issue of the day, for a time, but sooner or later you American workingmen will cease to be blinded by the false issues raised by the quarrels between political spoils seekers.

The issue to-day is the question of the abolition of wage slavery. From endless sources, come facts upon facts, proving beyond shadow of doubt that the necessities of the times demand a change in

the economic structure of society; plainly speaking in the manner in which society shall FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER its members. All the beautifully rounded periods of your political orators cannot hide this fact.

THE TEST OF SLAVERY.

We lay it down as an axiom that to the extent that you are dependent upon another for your livelihood, to that extent are you a slave. To-day the overwhelming majority of our people are dependent on a small minority for every morsel of bread that they receive to stay the pangs of hunger. That overwhelming majority are economic slaves, no matter how much vaunted political freedom they have. They are WAGE SLAVES and are bound down to their condition just as hard and fast as were the chattel slaves of ante-bellum days.

ROBBERY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The history of the working class of America is a history of legalized robbery. Wages represent the bare necessities of life. The product of the workingman may be many times what he receives as wages, but according to the laws of our present day society all above the workingman's wages belong to the employer. LEGALLY it is the employer's. Your government statistics tell us that the working class to-day receives about seventeen cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that it turns out. Consider for a moment the vast productive ability of the American working class; you will then no longer marvel at the fact that we have kings of finance and of industry who make the Kings of aristocratic Europe look like cheap imitations.

WORKING CLASS GROWING WEAKER.

The employing classes of America are day by day growing stronger; just as surely is the working class getting weaker. Why? Because the tools of production are constantly being improved upon, vast numbers of men are constantly finding skill in their trades done away with. The more gigantic the output, the less the need for the skilled mechanic. We are now confronted with a serious problem: what to do with the unemployed, what to do with the American workingmen, displaced not by cheap foreign labor, but by the American-made machine.

THE WAY OUT.

The working class to come into its own, the wealth it produces, must own the machinery of production. That is the proposition of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. The few through a system of private-ownership, have alone benefited by the immense strides made in science and invention. Society must take over and operate the industries for the benefit of the whole people.

We have placed the issue squarely before you. If you are honest and sincere you cannot fail to join us. As a measure of self-preservation you will be forced to come with us sooner or later.

Vote for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY this fall; join our movement; help to educate and organize the working class of America to the end that we may abolish economic servitude for the mass of the people forever.

Sincerely yours,

State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Ohio.

JAS. RUGG, Secretary,

1925 Osage St., Cleveland, O.

On this leaflet will be found the label of the "Industrial Workers of the World" organized in Chicago at the convention held from June 27 to July 8. This organization on the economic field is aiming to accomplish the true end of the Labor Movement through organization of the American working class regardless of craft lines. This organization marks a turning point in the American Labor Movement and augurs well for the success of future strikes.

VITAL TO SECTION MILWAUKEE

Section Milwaukee will hold a meeting of vital importance Saturday evening, November 4, at their headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Every member is urgently requested to attend.

Organizer.

AN ELECTION INVITATION.

An invitation to all wage workers is extended by the Karl Marx Social Club to visit the club rooms, at 224 East Eighty-third street, on Election evening.

Election returns and other attractions

will be the features of the evening. A good time is promised to all.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THE GERMAN STRIKE—FREE SHAVES TO-MORROW—SWEDISH VICTORIES—SPAIN, ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(By Angelo Roussel, in the Paris, France, Socialist.)

GERMANY.

The bosses have rejected the demands of the electrical workers, 33,000 workers were threatened with lock-out. They demanded merely a reasonable increase of pay, from 30 cents an hour to 33. The Vorwärts addresses a pressing appeal to the Party, asking it to make plain to those who are trying to starve the men into submission, that the latter are not alone, but have the whole organized proletariat behind them. Lists are being circulated and meetings called all over Germany for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

The suit brought against the Socialist editor of the *Swabische Tagewacht* as the author of an article considered harmful to the King of Saxony, has ended in the acquittal of the accused, who had in reality only reproduced an article which appeared in several other papers. The state paid the costs. The jury, it appears, were not long in agreeing on their verdict. They would probably have had to think much longer to find a falsehood capable of taking the place of the truthful decision they made.

AUSTRIA.

The struggle carried on by the Socialists to win universal suffrage so thoroughly frightened the Nationalists of this country, that they lost all reason, and accused the former of having sold out to the government, and of being hired by the police. "This is not the first time," wrote the Austrian correspondent of the *Avant!*, "nor is Hungary the first country where the bourgeois press has accused the Socialists of working for the government, when our Party has succeeded in pushing to the wall some bourgeois faction . . . Already in Italy, the leaders of the former labor party were accused by certain Democrats of being agents in the government service, simply because they were striving to arouse the proletariat to class consciousness . . . The bourgeoisie has always declared inopportune any attempt of the Socialists to demand the recognition of any of their rights, imitating the motto of the celebrated barber: 'Free Shaves To-morrow.'"

SPAIN.

Echoes of the legislative elections: at Lazar where the majority of laborers work out of town, the Socialist ticket received 14 votes; at Fuentelivendo, where there is no Socialist organization 10 votes; at Peñas de San Pedro, against all the bourgeois factions, 114 votes; at Yativa, the anarchists voted for the bourgeois candidates.

SWEDEN.

The election for the lower house of the Riksdag gave the Party 10 new seats in that body, which, with the four they already had, gives them 14. If one takes into account the difficulty the metal workers had in meeting the property qualification necessary to acquire the right to vote, it may well be said that these 10 seats thus won, are ten victories for organized labor, ten victories richly

THE BLOOD OF THE WORKER

UNDER CAPITALISM, LITERALLY COINED INTO PROFITS FOR THE MASTERS.

(By F. S. C. B., in the October Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist.")

According to textbooks on Physiology, the red corpuscle is a tiny disc 1-3200 of an inch in diameter and 1-12000 of an inch thick. Millions float in the blood of a man, and when he is in health they whirl through the arteries, carrying oxygen to all the tissues. By wear and tear, of course, they perish in thousands, especially when their fount of life—the air in the lungs—is poisoned as is the air of our great cities.

At the blast of the whistle the worker marches off in the morning to his toll. He takes his tools and his materials and fashions with them the articles he was set to fashion while under the continuous exertion the tiny divers work and work and fade and perish in ashes. They have been recreated and augmented by the life processes during the period of sleep, but now what was living blood and tissue has crumbled into useless waste matter. And the vitality of the brave red discs has been given up to that which the worker wrought upon. His life is invested in his product, which, when complete, he hands over to the Master. But those little slaves did not die in reality. They only changed their form. The Master's house was built by them and his servants are fed by them. They build and man his yacht, and they

carry his sons to college and teach them when they are there. The well-grown sons and daughters of the Master gather round him at festive seasons. The hatted ones see before them on their Master's board the flesh of animals variously prepared. They verily believe it is the flesh of oxen and sheep that gratifies them in the tasting, and the juice of the grape that makes them laugh exuberantly when the lights are lit and weep affectionately ere midnight on the pater's shoulder.

How thin a disguise can be sufficient when the eyes have bent! Sure it was nothing but the flesh of the worker which he handed over to the Master that they ate, and his blood that they drank and laughed and wept over. Their well-tamed angels sing their fine passions to them and dwell upon its overfed subtleties.

"Maud has a garden of roses,
And lillies fair on the lawn."

But that could only be if Maud's father was a Master—if many workers gave up to him millions of the unconscious energy-bearers of their blood.

The fatuous passion of Richard Feverel was one manifestation of the surplus life, called surplus value, stolen out of the body of the Worker by a Master.

How the wise men spring up when the Master calls upon them!

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

False Notions of Things Lead to the Enslavement of the Worker.

The physical enslavement of the working class is primarily due to their mental enslavement to error. In all times the ruling class have controlled the agencies for the mental training of the proletariat, and the training given has ever had but one object in view—to render them servile and submissive to the exploiters.

The oppressors have been greatly aided in their schemes to keep men in ignorance of cause by a peculiarity of the human mind. This peculiarity is that the mind evolves false notions of things as presented to it by the senses. To the eye the earth appears flat and the sun in motion, and not until the knowledge that the earth is round was forthcoming, could a Columbus set out on the voyage he did, without fear that coming to the "end" he would plunge off. Knowledge that the earth is round is now widespread, and navigators no longer confine their sailing to coasting along the shores of a continent.

The workingman is to-day victim to a false notion of certain things that his senses present to his understanding. In getting his wages from an employer his mind does not stop to inquire as to the cause of the act, but concludes it is in the nature of a benefit. From this false notion he reaches the further conclusion that the interests of his "benefactor" are identical with his own, and it seems to him a veritable demonstration of his theory when he finds himself without wages when the business of the boss is bad.

The exploiting class strive to foster this error in the minds of the workers. Their press, their pulpit and their "labor leaders" being the vehicles for the perpetuation of the false impression. But, as the scientists of the past made it possible for a Columbus to venture out on the wide ocean, so, too, the scientific knowledge of the source of wealth, will free the worker from the error of old opinions and all that hangs thereby. This knowledge has been brought forth for us by the renowned Karl Marx in his great work "Capital."

It is upon this profound work of Marx that the science of Socialism, which is to say the knowledge of how to free ourselves from economic bondage, is founded. Marx's "Capital" is the great Source Book, the scientific and technical exposition of economics, and is therefore not readily understood by every one. But so much of it as is necessary to guide the workingman aright is set forth in the literature of Socialism based upon the work of Marx. There is perhaps no more concise and clear embodiment of the things a workingman should know, than is set forth in the pamphlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" A strike of textile workers in New Bedford, Mass., is used as an object lesson to show the nature of capitalist society. Dull, indeed, must be the workingman, who after reading the pamphlet, does not realize WHERE his wages come from, that is, from the product of his own labor.

The greatest hindrance to the movement for the emancipation of Labor is the workman's lack of knowledge of the causes of his slavery; and upon us of the Socialist Labor Party, who do know the causes, devolves the sacred duty of enlightening our fellow workingmen. That is a great truism which says Knowledge is Power, and to it might be added that from knowledge comes works.

Comrade, let us join in the work before us and press on.

"Thus it has been," they say, "and thus it must be."

"It is good that thousands work and lay themselves too early by surplus work."

"How else should we be able to develop our subtle tastes?"

"How else could we have got our semi-tonne passions?"

But they may go their ways and sing their greasy dreary songs. They are deaf and half-blind. They have not heard the whisper that has gone round among the Workers. A hammer or a spade will have been thrust into the hands of the dreary wise men before the last wise words have fallen from their lips.

The wise politicians will still be musing the unemployed question when the settlement of it will come upon them suddenly. They will have to work. For the Workers will have the methods of settlement, strangely lacking in subtlety and statesmanship.

Capitalism is Cannibalism, indirect and disguised as it may be.

On the flesh and blood and life that the Worker gives to him in the shape of a commodity the Master and his class live. That they may not work at all, the work of the Worker is trebled and quadrupled. That they may let their sons be taught in the schools till they are over twenty the son of the Worker

LONDON LETTER

THE BELFAST CAMPAIGN AND L. R. C. MUDDLE.

London, Oct. 15.—You may have seen from the British bogus papers of the fix that the Labor Representative Committee are in over the Belfast election. You know that the L. R. C. glories in the fact that it has no program. Its candidates are pledged to run as "Labor" candidates—without the name of any political party—to support labor legislation (i. e., legislation to replace the pure and simple unions in a financially and legally stable position) and to act together in parliament (on "labor" questions) as a distinct labor group. Further they are not allowed to appear on the platform of any candidate without the L. R. C.'s permission. Apart from that they may run on any program they like and their programs are a beautifully diverse collection—being arranged in each case to suit the local opinions and circumstances of the particular parliamentary constituency.

This last contest was the first occasion on which the L. R. C. had interfered in Irish politics. The place was Belfast—a big shipbuilding port and the largest town in Ulster. This Walker, whom the L. R. C. chose as their candidate whether affiliated to the Orangemen or not, had to comply with their prejudices to the extent of calling himself a unionist (in the political sense), that is to say, as opposed, (as all Orangemen are) to Home Rule. Now the great bulk of what are called progressive politicians take Home Rule as an axiom. Consequently there has been a big racket over this Belfast business. "Pfeiffer Pete" has remembered his suppressed Irish nationality at last and has come forth with a flourish of his shillelagh and demanded an explanation. He has got it. He was told that the L. R. C. had no program; that they have an open mind on Home Rule; that Walker said he was a unionist as expressing his opinion on a certain political question and not to denote membership of the Unionist party. You see he called himself a unionist, with a small letter. If he had called himself a Unionist, that would have meant that he was a member of the Unionist party; it would have involved a breach of the L. R. C. rule to which I have referred and then they would have dropped him. You see the delicate distinction, of course. This affair will do the L. R. C. a lot of harm in all the towns where there is a large Irish population.

The Irish nationalists of late have shown a strong tendency to support the L. R. C., not only out of love for labor or for fakirs, but for temporary considerations of political expediency. A strong section of the Liberal party led by Rosebery is sick of Home Rule and wants to drop it. They see no prospect of getting the bill through unless they abolish the House of Lords and they'd rather be out of power altogether than do that. The Irish on their part are combatting this tendency by supporting "Labor" men against Liberals with the view of putting the fear of death upon the latter. Hitherto the Labor men have always been dead sound on the Home Rule question, whatever their other failings have been. They've had the sense to see the necessity (to them) of the Irish vote. This will turn the Nationalists against them, besides dividing their own ranks.

WATCHER.

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MACHINERY VS. FARMHANDS

SCOTCH FIRM PROVES IT MORE PROFITABLE—EXIT FIVE FARM HANDS FOR ONE MACHINE.

(From the Edinburg, Scotland, Socialist.)

The motor is slowly but surely taking an important place in the sphere of agriculture as in other industries. One of the most successful types is the Ivel, the latest of which we illustrate.

This tractor has two cylinder petrol engine of about 14 brake horse power; it runs on three wheels, two driving and one steering; the total weight with the tank full of water is 30 cwt, and the cost about £300. It is claimed that by its agency the cost of ploughing is but half that of either horse or steam traction engines.

In addition to ploughing the Ivel motor can do other agricultural work, such as cultivating, grasscutting, reaping and binding much cheaper than if horses are employed. The ordinary standard farm implements can all be used with the Ivel motor.

When the Ivel is not working in the field it can be used for drawing a threshing machine, driving chaff-cutter mill, etc.; or if the farmer wishes to light his houses by electricity it will also drive a dynamo.

In a letter from Haddington the Marquis of Tweeddale says: "The Ivel agricultural motor has proved a complete success. It hauled the hayrake up hill and down in a manner that elicited the admiration of all who saw it at work. I did not plough much with it because our double furrow plough was old and useless, and by the time Hornsby's plough arrived the motor was put to an unexpected use. Owing to the drought the sawmill for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant came to a standstill, there being only just sufficient water to keep the supply of electricity for the house. The motor was attached to the sawmill, and, to the delight of the sawmillers, drove it better than the water. Then the supply of water gave way still further till there was none for the dynamo. Again the motor came to our rescue so that for the last two months we have been entirely depending on the Ivel motor for our power. You may imagine what our plight would have been if we had not the motor to fall back upon when the water supply failed. I have only to congratulate myself on possessing so useful a machine, and you for having invented it."

Messrs. Reffell Brothers, Staines have made the following report on their experiments in ploughing on an average 2½ (two and a quarter) acres a day: Horses—9 hours for ploughing 2½ acres at 2s 6d, £1 2s 6d; 3 men at 3s 5d; 3 lads at 1s 3d; total, £1 1s 6d. Steam—Ploughing 2½ acres at 12s £1 7s; cost of coal and carting coal and water, 1s 3d; total, £1 1s 6d.

Motor—Plough 2½ acres, 1 driver at 4s 6d; 1 ploughman at 2s 6d; Lubricant, Oil, 1s; Petrol, 10s; total, £1 1s 6d. (From the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch".)

[An eloquent report this is indeed. The capitalist firm of Reffell Brothers recognize, as all capitalists do, that labor under capitalism is a commodity governed

History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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by laws that govern all other merchandise, consequently, when making up their accounts they class their laborers, drivers and ploughmen along with lubricant oil and petrol. And why shouldn't they? To them there is no difference whatever between a can of petrol and one ploughman except the difference in price, and the

THE COMING LABOR UNION

[By Eugene V. Debs in Denver "Miner's Magazine," October 26.]

The opponents of the Industrial Workers, numerous, varied and powerful though they be, will find themselves baffled in every attempt they make to stem the tide of new industrial organization.

These opponents, strange as it may seem, embrace, besides the capitalist class and their "labor lieutenants," Socialists who profess to favor industrial unionism and trades unionists who profess to be class-conscious workingmen! An anomalous situation, indeed!

The only national labor union that recognizes the class struggle, the Industrial Workers of the World, is opposed, and the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders deny the class struggle, is supported by men who call themselves Socialists and class conscious workingmen.

But in spite of all this the Industrial Workers is the coming labor union in the United States and all the powers of capitalism and all the resources of its emissaries cannot prevent it.

The conditions are mature for it and the working class will embrace it and stand by it as they learn to comprehend its meaning and grasp its mission.

Three years ago when the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, in national convention assembled, in Denver, struck the new trail of class-consciousness and declared in favor of independent political action along working class lines, the very thing Socialists had been clamoring for, the press of the Socialist party almost solidly, instead of cheering the new departure and encouraging and supporting the movement, treated the matter coldly, or damned it with faint praise.

These papers felt themselves committed to the American Federation of Labor and feared to offend the anti-Socialist organization.

Upon no other ground is such opposition to Socialist action by Socialist papers conceivable.

When the Industrial Workers of the World was recently organized at Chicago the same Socialist papers fought the movement openly, or, what revealed the same antagonistic attitude, remained silent.

These Socialist papers, smiling patronizingly upon the American Federation of Labor which repudiates and despises them, and frowning scornfully upon the Industrial Workers of the World, a truly class-conscious organization, have committed a grave mistake and appearances indicate they are beginning to realize it. The open opposition has died out and silence has taken its place. They have evidently heard from the rank and file. In any event it may be well for them to know that De Leon's "Weekly People" is getting a harvest of new subscribers, including many members of our party, because of his espousal of the Industrial Workers.

That Socialists can still find it consistent to remain in the American Federation of Labor in the light of its fixed pro-capitalist policy is, I confess, incomprehensible to me.

Why do they not apply their peculiar logic to the political situation? The Republican and Democratic parties both consist mainly of workingmen. Why not turn them into the working class majority? The workingmen have a majority in both—why organize a Socialist party?

The workingman who reasons in that way and attends Republican or Democratic conventions as a delegate is by Socialists set down as ignoramus or fakir, and yet that's precisely the attitude of certain Socialists with reference to the old anti-labor federation and the new working class union.

The American Federation of Labor, which is simply an attempt to harmonize pure and simple trade unions that were built up on tools long since discarded and on principles long out of date, is the enemy of working class solidarity. It is in control of the capitalist class. The Civic Federation and its personnel is sufficient proof of this fact.

It leers at the class struggle. Professing to oppose independent political action by the working class and even forbidding the discussion of political questions, it commives with the political hucksters of capitalist parties in consideration of beggarly "hand-outs" for its henchmen.

This aggregation of one time labor organizations have veered about and are now thoroughly reactionary, and every inch of genuine working class progress from this time forward will have to be made in spite of them.

Would but Socialists remain away from the national convention of this alleged federation the jurisdictional lightnings would then have full play and soon strike and sever the flimsy bonds that hold the old antiquated unions to-

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL.

Principles and Condensed Argument Upon Which the Volkzeitung Corporation's Attempt to Deprive the Socialist Labor Party of Its Name Was Knocked Out.

gather. The few Socialists serve the federation leaders in the valuable role of lightning rods to attract and divert the bolts of disintegration.

These Socialist comrades are on a cold trail. Their misguided zeal is worthy of a better cause. There was a time when their efforts bore fruit, but that day is passed. They might as well spend their time, as Thomas Paine put it, "administering medicine to a corpse." The role they are now in at the federation convention is almost pathetic. Even the applause in the gallery is dying out. They are sadly out of place. They are in truth laughing stock—the footballs of two by four fakirs that serve the capitalist class for their stereotyped dispatch reporting the annual kicking out of Socialism by the American Federation of Labor.

When the moon turns into green she will, these Socialists succeed in converting the American Federation of Labor, honey-combed with capitalistic influences, into a revolutionary working class organization.

But in the meantime they are extremely valuable to the federation leaders, who would undoubtedly seriously regret to be deprived of their services.

The opposition to the Industrial Workers inspired by personal hatred for Daniel De Leon and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is puerile, to say the least. With all that has been said about the latter it has never been charged with being a capitalist annex and as for De Leon personally he is not an issue to be considered when choosing between a bona-fide labor union organized for the benefit of the working class and a bogus labor organization defended by every capitalist paper and supported by every capitalist politician in the land.

De Leon is sound on the question of trade unionism and to that extent, whether I like him or not personally, I am with him.

My personal likes or dislikes are secondary to my allegiance to the working class.

The choice is between the A. F. of L. and capitalism on one side and the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialism on the other.

The A. F. of L. is for the wages system; the Industrial Workers of the World for its abolition.

How can a Socialist hesitate in his choice at instant?

The A. F. of L. keeps the working class divided into trades which have ceased to exist; the Industrial Workers unites them into one compact militant body.

Which of these truly expresses the present industrial situation and which actually stands for working class solidarity?

As a member of both the Industrial Workers and the Socialist party I want to see one class-conscious labor union on the industrial field and one class-conscious labor party on the political field, each the counterpart of the other, and both working together in harmonious co-operation to overthrow the capitalist system and emancipate the workers from wage slavery.

The Industrial Workers has made a sound beginning and at its next convention the work will be rounded out and the organization fairly started on its mission of proletarian emancipation.

The time has come to strike out boldly and cut loose from all associations that are not with and for the revolutionary program of the working class. ANY PROFESSED LABOR ORGANIZATION THAT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND STAND SQUARELY ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF IT FORFEITS ALL CLAIM TO THE RESPECT OF INTELLIGENT WORKINGMEN; AND TO REMAIN WITH IT IS NOT TO HELP THE UNION GET RIGHT, BUT TO RISK PERSONAL CONTAMINATION.

The way to serve the working class through the A. F. of L. is to get out of it and leave the capitalist class and their henchmen in undisputed control.

The paramount question is the labor movement and working class victory. All other things—parties and unions included—are secondary.

Therefore, organization, economic and political, along class lines. Any organization that attempts to obscure these lines damns itself.

The Industrial Workers is right. It has come at the right time and it will fight its way to the front! It is asking no favors of capitalism and granting none; it is pandering to no organization and no man or set of men to curry favors; it stands squarely on the class struggle, defiantly challenging the capitalist class, relying only upon the awakening working class to rally to its standard and carry it to victory.

Finally, the course adopted by the said Social Democratic party—first, to acquire political status under a fraudulent name; thereupon to seek to turn the status so acquired as a reason to assume part of the name of another party; and then to predicate upon this last usurpation a ground upon which to deprive the party, whose name it then tried to take, from using its own name—such a course is too slimly tortuous to be countenanced. It deserves condemnation only.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Fellow Workingmen:—There is no time for courtesies. We will leave all the hand shaking and compliments to the gentlemen of the Republican and Democratic parties. Those things are part of their business.

As a member of the working class and a candidate of the working class party, I bring to your notice some facts in the belief that you will, being practical men, carry your investigations further into social and political condition, and that this study will result in political action in the interest of the working class. These same facts have been presented to you before by the Socialist Labor Party, and while victory has not yet perched upon our banner, the trump cards are in our hands to be played in due time.

The leaven is working in the minds of millions of working men. Reduced wages and increased price of living are telling their tale. Day after day jobs are getting scarcer, and when one is obtained the labor is increasing. The chances of steady employment are at a low ebb. Lay off are the order of the day. While, on the one hand, the wealth of the nation is increasing a thousandfold by means of improved machinery and methods, enabling the owners, the capitalists, to rise from mere millionaires into the control of billions, yet, on the other hand, the producers of that wealth are being rapidly depressed into a hell of poverty and misery that makes the luxury of their masters stand out before them as a bitter mockery. This land, once our fathers' and believed by them to be the heritage of us their children, with all its natural wealth of mine and forest, field and quarry, has been expropriated by a few who, more powerful than the Fendall baron of old, hold the toiling millions of the nation in a slavery which makes the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" a ghastly farce. Worse still than this, those things solely the fruit of our toil and inventive genius: the factories, machinery, railways, all the means of producing and distributing wealth, have been plundered from us, the working class, and to-day lie concentrated into giant pools or trusts, and that we may keep the breath in our carcasses, we must go to these bread lords humbly begging for a chance to work. The rearing of stately mansions for the masters on the one hand and the herding of the workers into filthy tenement dens on the other; the throwing into unemployment of skilled workers through the introduction of highly improved machinery, and the increased slavery of our women and children, while we, the fathers, husbands, and brothers, starve in idleness, these evils and hosts of others that are eating the heart out of the working class, are the atoms of yeast that are fermenting in the minds of the millions of toilers of the land, forming a tidal wave of discontent which must sooner or later sweep the little coterie of plutocrats known as the capitalist class from the backs of the useful producers, the working class. The hopes and aims of the Socialist Labor Party are built upon the material interests and the manhood of American workingmen.

This, workingmen, is the issue of the party of our class in this municipal and in every other election, whether State or national. We have no reform salve to spread upon the bleeding ulcers of capitalist society. No good thing can come to us, the working class, until we have seized the complete powers of government to back up and enforce the material interests of ourselves, our women and children. The rampant graft and corruption of the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class in every office from the highest to the lowest has proven their moral incapacity to govern. The fact that, while we, the workers, have solved the problem of supplying all the wants of society, the ruling capitalist class have not and cannot solve the problem of feeding and clothing the producers, stands out conspicuously. In the midst of plenty thousands starve. As regularly as the tides, great industrial panics occur with appalling results to the working class. These facts prove the capitalist class totally unfit to manage the industries which we alone operate.

John Rockefeller tells us (and he ought to know, his class is bringing it to pass) that in 1907 or 1908, an industrial depression will be upon us, such as the world has never known, then, says he, the government should provide work upon the public roads for the millions of toilers thrown out of employment. Will the capitalist government do this for us workingmen? Yes, we shall be on the public roads as in the past, as tramps and paupers. Because we have worked too hard—produced too much—therefore we must starve. Have you voted for this workingmen? Then realize your suicide—your treason to your class, and line up on election day under the Arm and Hammer in the Socialist Labor Party.

LETTER AS YOU STRIKE—FOR LABOR! Back up your might on the industrial field by your ballot, by placing the State powers, the courts and their injunctions, the police and their clubs, the militia and their rifles, in the hands of your own class instead of in the hands of your enemy, to be used against you.

Yet this is not enough. Back up your ballot with your strike. The ballot in our hands is a toy which the masters allow us to use so long as we use it for them. A solid union of the working class upon the industrial field is necessary before unity is effective or can be accomplished on the political field.

Where a man stands on election day so will he stand every other day in the year and vice versa. Union men to-day go on strike, against their slavery and when election day comes surrender all their power to the enemy. That they do this proves that they are not organized in a working class union. The American Federation of Labor is controlled by the capitalist class in Belmont's Civic Fed-

They will only increase the profits of the boss.

Wages are not determined by taxes.

The number of starving wage slaves competing for jobs in the open labor market regulate the cost of labor-wages. The fewer jobs to be had and the more men wanting them (and labor saving machinery has to-day glutted the whole labor market) brings wages down to the point where the workers are glad to work for three scant meals a day and an extra undershirt.

Taxes are a capitalist issue. Taxes are the price the ruling class must pay for the right and power to govern and plunder the producers.

Fight your own battles, workingmen, in your own political party.

There are two classes in society: the capitalist class who own the land and the tools for producing wealth, and the wage working class who own nothing and produce all. In the industrial hive they line up—the drones and the workers; the plunderers and the plundered; the consumers and the consumed.

Political parties reflect the material interests of these two classes. The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties claim to represent the material interests of all the people. Impossible! No man can serve two masters. Capital's interests must be opposed to Labor's. The employer lives upon profits. The worker lives upon wages. Labor produces only so much wealth. The more the capitalist gets of it in profits the less labor retains in wages. There is the conflict between the workers and the shirkers which must go on until either the capitalists have vanquished the workers and degraded us to the point where we will no longer have the manhood to rebel, or until the hosts of labor, realizing their material interests have been taken in hand their giant powers on political and industrial field and overthrown the parasitic capitalist class and proclaimed the co-operative commonwealth where every man who is able to work will have the right to work or starve.

This, workingmen, is the issue of the party of our class in this municipal and in every other election, whether State or national. We have no reform salve to spread upon the bleeding ulcers of capitalist society. No good thing can come to us, the working class, until we have seized the complete powers of government to back up and enforce the material interests of ourselves, our women and children. The rampant graft and corruption of the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class in every office from the highest to the lowest has proven their moral incapacity to govern. The fact that, while we, the workers, have solved the problem of supplying all the wants of society, the ruling capitalist class have not and cannot solve the problem of feeding and clothing the producers, stands out conspicuously. In the midst of plenty thousands starve. As regularly as the tides, great industrial panics occur with appalling results to the working class. These facts prove the capitalist class totally unfit to manage the industries which we alone operate.

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During the tailors' strike of Buffalo in 1902, Louis Slotkin, member of the tailor's union and a leader of the Social Democratic party, was doing work for a firm which was being picketed by the union. During the strike a fire broke out in Slotkin's establishment and goods belonging to E. P. Burke, the employer struck against, were destroyed. The tailors' union expelled Slotkin, but the Social Democratic party did not even condemn the scaberry.

This is only one of many instances which prove the S. D. P. or "Socialists" party an enemy of the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization of labor and in its turn but the reflex of the industrial organization which seeks to organize the working class in a solid phalanx against the master class.

Workingmen, it is up to you to realize that the gentlemen for whom you are impertuned to vote by the prostituted public press will not and can not represent your interests. They are the creatures of the capitalist class and therefore, no matter what their pretensions may be, can always be depended upon to carry out faithfully and honestly the will and dictates of the capitalist class—your enemy. Therefore, I, a member of the working class and a candidate of its party, call upon you to support in every means within your power the economic organization of labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the political party which for fifteen years has battled unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our class—the Socialist Labor Party.

VOTE AS YOU STRIKE—FOR LABOR! Back up your might on the industrial field by your ballot, by placing the State powers, the courts and their injunctions, the police and their clubs, the militia and their rifles, in the hands of your own class instead of in the hands of your enemy, to be used against you.

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three—two daily; J. R. Robinson, Houston, Tex., seventeen; J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz., thirty-three; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Colo., five; B. H. Williams, Portland, Ore., nineteen; Bert Surges, Vancouver B. C., eleven—one daily; Fred Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., five; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., six.

While, perhaps, everyone cannot do as well as these men have done, yet everyone can do something, and it is concerted steady effort that counts.

The Daily People should have a wider circulation, all over the country. We are improving it right along; and comrades who would be abreast of events as they take place should read the Daily edition. You can get it three months for one dollar.

We have a couple of complaints to make. Sections have been asked to report names and addresses of agents for the Weekly People. A half dozen have done so. We wish to have the list accurate and trust those who have not done so will respond with agents' names the coming week

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONOTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A MAN OF DEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed please find money order for \$16.50 to pay for thirty-three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People as per list herewith. J. A. Leach.

Douglas, Ariz., October 21.

OHIO INVADED BY PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We had, as any one would think at first look, a curious happening in Youngstown. Two of our Pennsylvania comrades came here on Wednesday from Braddock, Pa., and at once laid siege to the Youngstown pure and simple and all other fake kinds of craft and graft organizations with the result that on Sunday, the 22nd, we organized a local of the I. W. W. with 27 names on our charter; bad weather on two evenings spoiled our plans but we concluded to keep Markley here for another week and use him at the meetings of the pure and simple tin workers; and we expect to get at and organize the Cabinet Steel plant. The S. P. here have given us a clear field so far, and I think it is wise on their part as we are holding forth every evening weather permitting. We will brook no infringement on our rights and I think Markley's style removes all doubt as to what is in store for intruders. We will get a hearing at the Tinner's Union on Thursday evening and are laying plans for the Cabinet Steel workers with hopes of landing them in the I. W. W. Newcastle and Sharon, Pa., will be organized in the I. W. W. in the near future.

L. C. Covert.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 23.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The El Paso (Texas) Times publishes the following:

FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

"Monterey Branch Employees Return to Work.

Accept the Alternative Rather Than Leave the State—Nearly All of the Men Are Reinstated Under Old Conditions.

"After being granted three days in which to return to work or leave the State, the Mexican Central firemen at Monterey accepted the former alternative and return to work under the old conditions.

"All trains are now running on schedule time on the Monterey branch and no further trouble is looked for. The cause of the strike was for an increase in wages, and for the reason, it is said, that the firemen did not approve of the kind of coal that was being used on the division.

"All but a few of the former firemen have resumed their old places and it is understood that the road will take them all back.

"No effect of the strike was felt on the main line or other branches of the system and trains of all classes have been moving on schedule time."

which causes me to make the following observations:

Internal Mexico to a great extent is fadalistic, but the clipping from the El Paso (Texas) Times, of recent date indicates that evolutionary forces are at work in the land of Manana, and that Peabody and Colorado have a formidable rival in Governor Reyes. His method of deporting striking Mexican Central firemen is strictly up-to-date, and in line with the ideas of A. F. of L. "unionism" and the Citizens Alliance of Colorado and elsewhere.

The firemen on the Tampico Branch, and elsewhere on the system, of the Mexican Central Railway, are Mexicans, but were inspired by the American invasion with a longing for better conditions, hence the strike. Governor Reyes, true to the instincts of the ruling class, knowing what he was there for, suppressed the strike in the interest of American and English bond-holders.

But Governor Reyes has failed to suppress the aspirations of the Mexican working class, and when that class begins to clear away the rubbish of its economic and religious superstitions there will be a shivering time for the capitalist class in Mexico.

The Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua are to my virtually controlled by American mining and railroad capitalists, and where the capitalist goes in goes a labor question which is settled until labor has the

Fraternality.

A. S. Dowler.

Finlay, Texas, October 19.

THAT'S THE WAY!

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have heard so much second hand testimony regarding that hoary-headed old sinner, Comrade De Leon, that I have decided to let him bear witness for himself. I know of no better way of judging a man. Enclosed please find money order for 50 cents to cover my subscription to the Weekly People for one year.

I am a member of the Socialist party, Local New Orleans, and next Friday night we debate Local Omaha's resolution to endorse the I. W. W. Think our Local will second the motion to submit to referendum by a large majority.

No; the Berger crew doesn't own the Socialist party yet.

Covington Hall,

New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.

L. W. W. CAPMAKER ASSAULTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—While going from work I passed Woodward avenue. I noticed a fight. After looking closer I saw L. Goldberg, a capmaker and member of the I. W. W., surrounded by about forty or fifty other capmakers, shopmates, by the way, all trying their best to get a punch at him and succeeded in giving him a bad beating. He was walking home quietly, as usual, when a capmaker, without any warning whatsoever, struck him a blow from behind. This was the signal to the other fellows to start at him from all sides.

Goldberg agitates for the I. W. W. and because they cannot get him out of the shop they try to get revenge by using force. He has taken out a warrant for several of the men that struck him. He got the worst of the fight because he was all alone and was attacked without any warning by a mob. But he managed to hold on to the one that started the row and gave him a good licking, besides having him arrested.

Otto Justh.

Detroit, October 20.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Winter is approaching. Only a few weeks and again we shall find ourselves surrounded by snow and ice, by the solitude of frost and the tempest that sweeps down upon us from the polar regions. Winter means much, very much, to the workingmen and workingwomen. It is a period of hardship and suffering for many.

The committee then called a few men together and held a meeting in the toilet room, without notifying the rest of the men in the shop; the committee then returned to the shop and requested the boss to stop the work of those six men, which he refused to do, saying he did not care to mix up in the affairs of the union, but on being threatened with a strike the boss advanced the required sum for the men in question, in order to avoid any further trouble in the shop.

On September 23, Dave Wolf fastened a paper bearing the inscription of "No Bluffs" in Jewish characters on the wall, back of one of the men who, when he wasn't singing praises unto the Divine Sam Gompers and his A. F. of L., was knocking the I. W. W. and casting slurs and insulting remarks at Wolf, Kirschner and Levy who have openly shown favor for the I. W. W. In the afternoon the shop committee sent a notice around the shop notifying the members to attend a meeting that night.

When the notice came around to Geo. Kirschner he took the above-mentioned paper with the words "No Bluffs," and pasted it on the bottom of the notice, which G. Kirschner claims was done in a joke, but the shop committee did not see it that way. They, the shop committee, and several others, who hold offices in the union, waited on the boss and told him to stop S. Levy and the other five men from work, which the boss refused to do.

The matter was brought up at the meeting that night. G. Kirschner, being one of six men involved, stated that it was all done in a joke. The chairman asked G. Kirschner: Are you a capmaker? How long have you been in this country? When did you arrive in this city? In answer G. Kirschner said:

What kind of monkey-business is this? Chairman: I've been elected chairman of this meeting to-night and I am the "king." You have to answer all questions I ask.

The Socialist Labor Party intends to abolish classes and their contrasts. It wants to do away with the circumstances under which one class goes down morally, the other economically. Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party does it share towards the abolition of capitalism, which gives rise to these circumstances, and the rearing of the Socialist Republic in its stead. The members of it are active all the time, in the advancement of its principles and tactics. The effects of our increasing agitation begins to bear fruit. Our meetings are well attended. Several persons formerly members of the Social Democratic party, and a few who are yet members of that party, told the writer that they are going to join the Socialist Labor Party.

Our Hungarian comrades have decided to leave the Hungarian Socialist Federation and become either members of the Socialist Labor Party or form a branch thereof. They have a membership of forty-six active workers. They

understand how to draw a large crowd to their entertainments. They realized \$154 at their last one, a part of which they donated to The People.

The English branch has arranged a series of lectures for the coming winter. They will take place at the party headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets, every first and third Thursday of the month. The readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion which follows the close of every lecture.

Let us be up and pushing. Let the approach of the cold weather be an incentive to great activity, in the interests of the working class, for then are the lines of demarcation between the working and capitalist classes more in evidence. Let us put up a vigorous agitation that will hasten the day when the present winters in the life of the working class—with their hardships, misery and degradation—shall be gone forever!

H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 19.

PUSHING THE I. W. W. IN INDIANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We have just begun to push the I. W. W. here at Hammond, Ind. W. T. Hall was with us the 18th inst.; result: three new members with the promise of several more for next meeting.

I am an S. P. man, in fact, secretary of the branch. The majority of the members are in favor of the I. W. W.

Yours for the Social Revolution,
John Plummer,
Hammond, Ind., Oct. 23.

"NO BLUFFS."

To the Daily and Weekly People—At the last regular meeting held by Section Detroit S. L. P., Comrades L. Goldberg and S. Levy reported on the capmakers' strike which took place in the early part of this month; the comrades mentioned above are both members of the Capmakers' Union, and have requested me to give, or rather send, you a short history of the strike taken from various facts gleaned from those involved in this strike and which I give below:

On September 5, a committee of the Detroit local of the International Capmakers' Union, was sent to the shop of the Detroit Cap Company, to collect an assessment of \$4.00 from the members of the Capmakers' Union employed in that shop.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.

selves and then declared the strike, without asking the sanction of the rank and file.

The strike lasted five and one-half days which resulted in forcing Kirschner and Wolf out of the shop. These men finally were expelled from the union without a hearing. They filed an appeal with the National Executive Board which was not answered.

D. Wolf has been a member of the C. M. U. for sixteen years, and G. Kirschner twelve years, and when there was any work to do or a battle to be fought on the economic field they were always in the front rank, always having the welfare of the organization first in their minds. They are now employed in a non-union shop and have become members of the I. W. W., thanks to the actions of a few "pure and simple" fakirs assisted by the greater fakirs of the national body. There are also seven charges against Comrade Sam Levy (the nature of which I have not learned); also the following charges have been preferred against Comrade L. Goldberg, of the capmakers' local: first: that he is criminally carrying two cards of labor organizations, one the capmakers' card, the other, and here is where the crime comes in a card in the I. W. W.; second charge: that all the members will be compelled to join the I. W. W. according to L. Goldberg's statement; third charge: that L. Goldberg has persuaded the members not to pay assessment into the Capmakers' Union, which is false; fourth charge: Goldberg consulted a lawyer on behalf of Kirschner and Wolf, in order to carry their case into the court in the shape of a suit for damages.

At a meeting of the joint executive committee of the stitchers and cutters, of which Comrade Goldberg is a member, the chairman declared Goldberg a traitor and told him to leave the room. Comrade Goldberg then got up and proceeded to walk out in a leisurely manner whereupon another member (a cutter) got up and said: If you refuse to meet with Brother Goldberg, who, in our estimation, has been and still is the straightest man in the trade, we refuse to meet with you. All the cutters who were present then walked out of the meeting room.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.

Yours fraternally,
Adolph Ahlers.

Detroit, Mich., October 19.

GILLHAUS IN SHAWNEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—State Organizer Gillhaus was here. He did lots of good in showing up the labor fakirs. Some pure and simple unionists were hurt, but a great many admitted to me that Gillhaus spoke the truth.

Through his speech I shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.

H. J.
Shawnee, Ok., October 21.

A POLITICAL LABOR FAKIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last Sunday "The People's Forum" was opened for business. The speaker of the day was Windell, the President of the Yonkers F. of L., a branch of the great A. F. of L. During his speech he said that the strike has lost its efficacy and that unions must progress along new lines if their evolution is not to stop.

If their evolution is not to stop, he shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.

H. J.
Shawnee, Ok., October 21.

PATERSON CONTINUES GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Passaic County Section, S. L. P., continues its activity, holding regular weekly meetings at headquarters when not engaged in Party work or assisting the I. W. W. in agitation by advertising the economic branch in and out of the shop.

During the past week we have been principally engaged in advertising a meeting called for to-night to organize a local of Ribbon Weavers.

Since last writing we have held one street meeting addressed by Comrade Woodhouse.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

I

(Copy.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9, 1905.

Mr. John E. Steiger, Hamilton, O.

Dear Sir:—The Direct Legislation League of Ohio is formed for the purpose of securing to the electors the power to initiate and veto legislation in accordance with the "State Bill of Rights." Realizing that you by your influence could very materially assist the people in this effort if you are elected Governor of the State at the next election, we very respectfully solicit a definite and early reply to the following question, viz.: Will you if elected Governor of the State on November 7th next recommend to the General Assembly that it pass a resolution to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment providing for such Initiative and Referendum or People's veto on lines similar to the Rawson resolution (H. J. R. No. 29) of the 76th General Assembly, which received the support of a large percentage of the voters of the State?

We believe that a clear cut declaration in favor of the above will materially help your candidacy.

Very Respectfully Yours,
The Executive Committee.
by E. W. Elwood, Secretary, 387 Hudson Street.

II.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 19, 1905.

Executive Committee, Direct Legislation League, E. W. Elwood, Secretary.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th received and contents noted. In regards to your request I wish to state that we of the Socialist Labor Party recognize that there is a class struggle and we are fighting along those lines. We believe in the emancipation of the working class by the working class, therefore, in working-class politics and tactics and no confusion or compromise with any other political party. Not wishing to go into details of the principles of the League or the S. L. P., we emphatically refuse to accept any aid from your League on those grounds. Every workingman in the State of Ohio that is clear on the economic as well as the political question is a class-conscious voter. If he is a capitalist he knows how to vote. If he is a workingman he also knows how to vote. Therefore, we soilie no votes from any political party or League. I believe our candidates will get every vote that is coming to them that is class-conscious. Beyond that kind of a vote we want none because they are not backed by a voter that knows what he wants or will back up what he votes.

Yours Truly,
John E. Steiger.
1124 Greenwood Avenue, Hamilton, O.

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Since last writing we have held one street meeting addressed by Comrade Woodhouse.

R. Berdan.

WAGES AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Under the heading of manufacturing industries the Dominion of Canada gives the following figures for the eight principal cities of the Dominion of Canada—Gross value of product, \$183,749,261—Number of employees, 122,354—Amount paid in wages, \$46,948,785. This gives an average wage of say \$400.

It may be that the munificence of this last-named sum has struck the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona, as being the resultant of the irresistible forces of pure and simpledom; he therefore communicates with Mr. James Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer of the "Labor Temple" here, to the effect that he, recognizing the magnificence of the work which pure and simpledom as exemplified in the Labor Temple is seeking to accomplish, desires to donate \$1,000 to assist in the "worthy cause."

This kind of voting is worse than striking. It is a vote for the strike breaker—the capitalist class, as is a vote for any but the Socialist Labor Party.

P. J.
Yonkers, N. Y., October 29.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last night only a remnant of the original Fifth Ward Republican club, was present at its meeting in the club's headquarters on Waverly street. J. B. Windell, president of the Yonkers Federation of Labor, made an address on "Why Workingmen Should Vote the Republican Ticket."

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NOTICE.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WILL NOT HAVE A COUNTY TICKET TO BE VOTED FOR AT THIS COMING ELECTION AS THE SOCIALIST PARTY APPLIED TO THE CAPITALIST COURTS AND HAD OUR NOMINATION PAPERS THROWN OUT ON THE GROUND THAT THEY DID NOT CONTAIN BONA FIDE SIGNATURES. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, A FULL STATE TICKET, WHICH GIVES US A COLUMN ON THE BALLOT, THUS PERMITTING ALL REAL REVOLUTIONISTS TO MARK AN X IN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SQUARE, AND BY SO DOING VOTE A STRAIGHT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET.

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Organizer Section Allegheny Co.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, Oct. 27. Deutsch absent. Kuhn in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Erie and Westchester Counties, asking for watchmen's certificates. Secretary reported having taken steps to supply them. Approved. From Monroe County, financial report and regarding application of Abe Clayman. Latter attended to by Secretary; former filed. From Newburgh, asking for speaker. Henry Jager sent by secretary. Approved. From State Organizer Katz, five on conditions in Utica, Amsterdam, Cortlandt and Gloversville; also enclosing application for charter for Section in Utica. Action of secretary in submitting charter application for Utica to N. E. C. Sub-Committee in order to avoid delay in the granting of charter, was approved. From John Lindgren enclosing decision received from Secretary of State in the matter of objections brought by former Social Democrats against the Socialist Labor Party's nominations in the Second Judicial District. Filed and action of the Committee's officers in the Party name contest was approved. From Section Westchester County nominating Peter Jacobson, as member of the N. E. C.; from Section New York County nominating Chas. Zolot, Chas. H. Corrigan, E. A. Pearson, Paul Augustine, John J. Kinnally and A. C. Kuhn, for the same office.

It was decided to call a State Convention for Saturday and Sunday, March 17 and 18, 1906. The secretary was instructed to draft call setting forth place, basis of representation, etc.

Sections are urged to make nominations for member of N. E. C. Adjourned. J. Ebert, Secy.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

The Position of A True Labor Paper Accurately Set Forth.

To members and sympathizers of the S. L. P.

Comrades: The entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P. again calls upon you to give a helping hand in making the affair for the benefit of the Daily People to be held on Thanksgiving Day, at Grand Central Palace, a success. As usual a bazaar and fair will be held in conjunction with a grand vaudeville entertainment and ball. The committee is doing its utmost to secure the best talent obtainable, for which it is sparing neither effort nor cash within the limits at its command, in order to present as good a programme as possible. But for the bazaar and fair we need the co-operation of every one; without that we cannot possibly make it a financial success, which is of paramount importance. Whatever objects the comrades and friends of the S. L. P. may be able to secure for this purpose will be advantageously disposed of for the benefit of the Daily People.

We ask members of Section New York and those of adjacent sections to secure a number of tickets and sell them. The programme will be one that we may well be proud of. Send all presents to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, whose tickets may be obtained from him, 25 cents a person.

For the Entertainment Committee.
A. Orange, Secretary.

NOTICE. SECTION LYNN.

A very important meeting of Section Lynn will be held on Sunday, November 5, in Painter's Hall, Market street. Each and every member is urgently requested to be present promptly at 12 o'clock.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.**HERMAN - TRAUTMANN****PRESENT I. W. W. DOCTRINES TO BIG MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS.**

Enthusiasm Shown Argues Well for the Future—Local Skates and Fakirs Only Ones Displeased—Try to Raise Disturbance and Fail.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Chas. O. Sherman, General President, and Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, came to St. Louis October 21 and spoke at the following meetings held under the auspices of the Central Council, I. W. W., of St. Louis, October 21, at Lightstone's Hall; October 22, at Dewey Hall; October 23, at Social Turner Hall; October 24, at Concordia Turner Hall.

The meetings were all well attended and the enthusiasm shown by the audience augurs well for the future of the I. W. W. The only ones that did not seem to be pleased with the doctrines of Industrial Unionism were the local labor skates and fakirs, of whom quite a number attended.

Sherman and Trautmann are undoubtedly a good team to spread the doctrines of the Industrial Workers of the World. Sherman, with his elegant and eloquent arguments, wins the crowd over, and then Trautmann, the man with the evidence, drives the argument home.

Musicians' Local No. 2, I. W. W., of St. Louis, furnished a band of twenty-five pieces for the first two meetings. They played a few pieces in front of the halls, drawing very large crowds, and then dodgers, advertising all the meetings, were distributed.

Brother J. F. Eichenhorst, chairman of the arrangement committee, opened the meetings and introduced Fred Clement, President of the Central Council, I. W. W., as chairman of the evening at Lightstone's Hall; Wm. W. Cox, of Local No. 173, I. W. W., at Dewey Hall; Julius Cook, of Laster's Local No. 28, I. W. W., at Social Turner Hall; and at Concordia Turner Hall again Fred Clement. These made a few appropriate remarks and introduced Sherman, then Trautmann.

Sherman said in part: "The working people have been misled very often in the past, but to-day they are beginning to realize the folly of following leaders, and before long they will think and act for themselves. They are also coming to a realization of the folly of dividing their forces on craft lines instead of uniting them on industrial lines, as the Industrial Workers of the World propose to do."

The American Federation of Labor was, at its birth, but the expression of the class instinct of the workers, although they deny the class struggle. The master class at that time was composed of individuals who were competing with one another, and the workers, although organized on craft lines, were very often successful in wringing concessions from them. At that time, production was carried on with the hand tool; the worker had to be a skilled mechanic; he had to know his trade from top to bottom, but to-day the machine does away with skill, and handy men and specialists are the rule. We find that the master class is to-day organized into trusts and combination of wealth, yes, organized as brothers and they do not scab on one another. The A. F. of L., on the other hand, have the same principles and follow the same tactics that they did at their birth, twenty-five years ago.

"Why is it that the workers were once successful and are to-day beaten at every turn? The workers are now just as good fighters as they were then. Do they not face misery and hunger, yes, even death itself, in their battles with the masters?

"A successful general will watch the position of the enemy and marshall his forces accordingly. The A. F. of L. takes no notice of the changed conditions of industry. We see them organize one craft against another. 'Craft autonomy' is their cry; and when the master gives the thumbscrews one turn too many, and one set of workers are forced to go on strike, the rest of them, all with union cards in their pockets, will say: Let them fight their own battle. We must fight our own."

"During the late regular meeting of the Socialist Labor Club it was decided to print 50,000 copies of 'Der Arbeiter' for free distribution, the same to be a special campaign number.

The "Der Arbeiter," Jewish organ of the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., will begin the publication of "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," address by Daniel DeLeon in its issue of November 11. The comrades are urged to make all efforts to circulate the issue. Send your bundle orders at once so that you may be sure of getting them filled.

Fifty copies, twenty-five cents.

One hundred copies, fifty cents.

Address: "Der Arbeiter," 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.

Here Is Work for You to Do—Rally in Defense of Your Time-Honored Name.

Donations to the Party Name Defense Fund, for which a call was issued by the City Executive Committee, Section New York, are still urged. The amount of donations previously acknowledged is \$65.44.

All money should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in The People.

The call for funds was endorsed by the New York State Executive Committee at its regular meeting held October 18, when all New York State Sections were urged to contribute in answer to same, as this is not a local but a State issue.

enjoying the warmth of the engine room. They were all good union men. The big and husky teamsters, with union buttons as big as saucers on their caps, were hauling scabs made goods. No wonder the strike was lost! Then the teamsters came to their senses and demanded arbitration but the bosses only laughed at them and said: 'Why, we have nothing to arbitrate. Our factories are running at their full capacity and we have no room for our former employees.' These, too, lost their strike, because every other department of that industry was running.

"The American Railway Union in 1904 struck successfully against the Great Northern Railroad. This year we have a different picture. The telegraphers' strike on that road is lost. Hill was manager then and he is now; did he become stronger or was it because the workers did not fight hard enough? While I was travelling in Montana I saw the reason why. In a Pullman coach were eighty-five scabs to take the places of the striking telegraphers. The engineers and firemen, all of them wearing union fobs, hauled these scabs, and they were careful that the Pullman stopped right even with the station, and then conducted two scabs into the office, so that no harm should befall them. You see they had one of those 'sacred contracts' with the roads, and that must be upheld, even though their brother workingmen were beaten. No wonder that scabs are lost."

Hildebrand, a local star in the pure and simple movement, asked, at the first meeting: "Why was the Danish letter to the Chicago Convention, which was a very severe criticism of the convention, not published in the official records? I have read the report as published in the Daily People very carefully and it is not recorded there?"

"Not until the workers are schooled in industrial unionism, and recognize the fact that the injury to one is the injury to all will they be successful."

"The I. W. W. says: 'Draw your forces to one unit. Let us unite on industrial lines, and when we test our strength, let it be a united test.'

"Now when a strike is on, the master goes to some faraway place and sees the fun of the workers fighting each other; and when they get a little too dangerous to his class, he telephones to the executive heads of the State for troops and injunctions, and these injunctions often-times bear the union label."

"As long as the workers are in the hands of the labor lieutenants of the master class, they can expect nothing but defeat. A large number of workers recognize this fact, but these are forced to pay tribute to the fakirs through the check-off system."

After Sherman was through speaking, a collection for the benefit of the striking Stogiemakers was taken up; then Trautmann was introduced.

He said in part: "The Industrial Workers of the World come before you not to tell you that we demand a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but we say plainly that the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil. Although the A. F. of L. was organized because of the class instinct, it is now a willing tool in the hands of the capitalist class."

The master knew that it was better for his class to capture rather than destroy it. So it was made a tail to the kite of the Civic Federation. I have documents to prove that the Civic Federation has established a censorship over the journals of the A. F. of L., so that these cannot teach anything but capitalist economics. No wonder that they preach harmony between capital and labor; peace where no peace is possible.

"The Industrial Workers of the World tells the worker that there can be no peace so long as a few own the means of life and the destinies of a nation, while the masses of the people are vegetating in want and misery. It tells you that the ultimate aim and object of the worker must be to take and hold all the tools of production and in the meantime they must organize on industrial lines, so that if one craft in an industry has a grievance with the masters, all the workers of that industry stand as one man, and not like to-day, when one craft in an industry goes on strike, their brother workmen scab it on them."

"We find the brewery workers scab it on the firemen and engineers, and vice versa; we find the same thing between the machinist and molder, the wood worker and the carpenter. The masters do not win strikes, they would be powerless against a united working class, but the labor fakir sees to it that the workers are divided on craft lines."

"We find in the city of St. Louis a paper called 'Labor,' of which Mr. Hoehn, who carried the weapons against striking workingmen, is editor, supporting the A. F. of L. and slandering the I. W. W. We find that the brewery workers of St. Louis must read it or they will be fined by the labor skates. This paper also endorsed a political platform excluding men from employment unless they were residents of this town at least one year."

"That is called working class solidarity."

"In the U. M. W. of A. Journal of May, 1904, when the miners of Putnam labor, women and little girls were doing picket duty in the streets in the cold month of January and February. We find the police tearing the clothing from their bodies so that their brother garment workers had to envelop them in their great coats to protect them from the cold."

"But the factories that were being fought, did they stand idle? No, one can see puffs of steam coming from the stacks as though nothing were wrong."

"If one looked around a little, he would find big engineers and firemen

officers and with their help the strikers were blacklisted."

"We see the Russian Government send the priest, Gopon, to America, to study the methods of organization of the A. F. of L., so that they could divide the workers on craft lines and then deligit them piecemeal; how this same Gopon lead the workers to slaughter in the city of St. Petersburg."

"The politicians and parliamentarians of so-called Socialist parties of Labor tell you to use fly-paper ballots to emancipate the working class from wage slavery, but if the workers won a victory on the political field without an industrial economic organization to take over industry, we would have a repetition of the Paris Commune, a chaos of blood and tears."

"After the speeches were over, the floor was thrown open for questions. A good number of intelligent questions were put and answered to the satisfaction of the audience, all except to some of the labor fakirs present. When Trautmann charged the executive board of the brewery workers with participating in a banquet with the bosses, a member of the board said that Trautmann misrepresented the facts: that it was not a banquet he attended, but only a little supper!!!

Hildebrand, a local star in the pure and simple movement, asked, at the first meeting: "Why was the Danish letter to the Chicago Convention, which was a very severe criticism of the convention, not published in the official records? I have read the report as published in the Daily People very carefully and it is not recorded there?"

"Not to work! We shall not stop, but keep up the work of organization. The I. W. W. gained great prestige among the workers of this city through this victory of ours, which the pure and simplicities, especially the local cigarmakers predicted could not be gained. With the right kind of agitation we should succeed, and that very shortly, in organizing a few locals of different industries in this city. With three cheers for the I. W. W., David Hochwald.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE AND BALL

Under the Auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

Thursday, November 30th, 1905, 3 p.m.

Thanksgiving Day.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, bet. 43rd and 44th Streets, New York.

TICKETS,

Admitting One

Ball at 8 p.m.

An excellent array of professional vaudeville talent will positively appear.

a license of \$10 per day for such privilege... The defendants had not denied selling literature, therefore, the city attorney averred they were guilty of violating the ordinance. Furthermore, that ordinance was intended to keep just such people as these off the street.

The defense was based upon the intent of the ordinance, which plainly was not aimed at organizations like the Socialist Labor Party, whose members were not making a living out of the sale of literature, but were simply carrying on an educational propaganda out of humanitarian motives. That inasmuch as the ordinance expressly excepted "newspapers, bibles and religious tracts," our pamphlets sold for educational purposes were properly entitled to the same exemption.

The jury (including the somnolent member above referred to) went through the unnecessary formality of retiring and at the expiration of five minutes brought in the verdict of "guilty."

Under the provisions of the Oregon State law no case can be appealed from a municipal court unless the fine is more than \$20. In the circumstances, Attorney Ianovic requested Judge Cameron to fix the fine high enough so the case might be appealed. The city attorney objected on the ground that he had too much business already and was poorly paid withal, and the judge evidently fearing the consequences in a higher court kindly fixed the fine at \$5 each, and immediately adjourned the "kangaroo" court, after politely informing the defendants that they had no alternative except to pay the fine, inasmuch as it would be taken out of their bail money anyway.

A defense fund is now being raised by friends of the Socialist movement in Portland, for the purpose of testing the intent or validity of the city ordinance. The second act of the drama will appear in due season.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 15.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page four.)

roled membership of the Socialist La-

bor Party is about 3,000.

T. A. B., ST. PAUL, MINN.—On that matter the sincerity of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class who captain the A. F. of L. need not be doubted. They are quite sincere in the belief that the I. W. W. will fail. They share in this the conviction of their capitalist paymasters that crookedness is invincible. So also opined the poor persecuted lambkin of a bear.

H. F. CINCINNATI, OHIO; T. L. NEW YORK; A. N. FAIRFIELD, IA; C. C. F., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; R. O. C., RICHMOND, VA.; M. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; J. N., WATERBURY, CONN.; J. A. MC., WILKINSBURG, PA.; G. B., BALTIMORE, MD.; P. C., NASH